CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1873.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

### IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

THE BANK OF THE STATE BILLS AND THE NORTHEASTERN R. R. CASES.

The United States Supreme Court Decides the Bills of the Bank of the State Not to be Receivable for Taxes-The Northeastern Railroad Company Declared Subject to Taxation.

WASHINGTON, March 31. In the Supreme Court, the case of the State of South Carolina, ex relatione Theo. D. Wagner vs. the treasurer of Charleston County, was decided to-day. The question involved in this case was whether the treasurer was bound to accept the bills of the Bank of the State of South Carolina in payment of taxes, the allegation being that the charter of the bank made its bills receivable for all public dues. The county treasurer answered that these bills having been issued in 1861, and in ald of the rebellion, were not a legal tender, and that the charter under which the bills were tendered had been repealed.

The question was first decided by a jury in favor of the bank, but the Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina held that the clause requiring the State to receive the bills in payment of taxes was subsequently repealed. This ruling is sustained by the United States Supreme Court, and the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State is affirmed.

The Supreme Court also rendered its declsion to-day in the case involving the liability o' the Northeastern Railroad Company to taxation. The decree of the State Supreme Court was reversed, and the company was decided to be subject to taxation.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, March 31. The Carlists have captured serga, with five hondred prisoners. The Diarlo, of Barcelona, says that many other places must follow, as the troops are paralyzed by Insubordination, and are, therefore, unable to lend assistance to the garrisons. The Carlists, after several skirminhes, continue to hold Repoil.

The woman's meeting was a failure, and the Laternationalist's assemblage proved thin. The

laternationalist's assemblage proved thin. The The Federalist's meeting was orderly. A de-putation has visited the minister of the inter.or. and demanded the demolition of the mo-narchical municipalities. The minister replied that the government held no power to overthrow regularly appointed city authorities.

BARCELONA, March 31.

The situation here is grave. The Carlists have captured and burned Bergs. Crowds tarong the streets, exclaiming loudly sgainst the clergy and the Carlist sympathizers. Paris, March 31.

The government is sending troops to the Spanish frontier.

### NEWS FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, March 31. The Voce de Cuba. commenting upon the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, thinks that three years is too long a time for the slaves to remain under the master's control. The Constancia says that the law is the best that could be procured under the circumstances. The Diario thanks the ministry for the insertion of the three years' clause, but has nothing KEY WEST, March 31.

The Cobans have captured Meansville, an important point on the east coast.

## THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 31. Probabilities: For Tuesday in New England and the Middle States, rising barometer, northwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the lower lakes, winds back to south and southeast, with rising temperature and followed by cloudy weather on Tuesday night, with falling barometer. For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, southeast-erly winds and increasing cloudiness. For the Gulf States, falling barometer, southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather. The area of lowest barometer will move eastward winds and threatening werther from Michi gan and Wisconsin, southward to Arkansas. Cautionary signals will continue at Wood's Hole, Boston and Portland, Me.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Dr. Josiah C. Nott, of Mobile, died yester day, aged sixty-nine.

— A negro, with a pair of mules, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, last Sunday, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

-A small tornado swept over Philadelphia on Saturday evening, levelling trees, lences, unfinished buildings, &c., but lojuring no one.

Hugh Maxwell, a prominent New Yorker, and formerly collector of this port, died yes-

- It is feared that the sudden rise in gold w.: cause many commercial failures in New York.

Southerland & Driver's saw mill at Edge n.id, Ky., was burned yesterday. Loss \$75,000. No insurance. -The commissions to the Georgia postmast-

ers have been withheld, pending the investi-g. tion of the question which led to the squab-ties in the Senate.

Postmaster-General Creswell, with Sen-

ators Howe and Cameron, will make a South ern tour this summer to inspect postal af-A cable dispatch announces the death.

resterday, at Konigstein, Saxony, of the widow of the late Jas. Gordon Bennett, the founder of the New York Herald. —Mrs. Charlotte E. Smith, wife of E. Dela-field Smith, of New York, and daughter of the Per. Gilbert Morgan, of South Carolina, died

pesterday.

—During a service in St. John's Catholic Church at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, a panic was caused by the breaking of a bench, and in the confusion about a dozen persons were

the confusion about a dozen persons were crushed and more or less severely injured. —A government engineer has been appointed to survey the lands in the South sold for direct taxes with a view to their restoration

to the original owners upon payment of taxes -A negro from Alexandriz, who is strongly ruspected of having been the murderer of Hahn, the Virginia drover, has been arrested in Washington. Circumstantial evidence is

# 'n Washington. Circums ver strong against him.

JOSTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

On Saturday morning last, the mill dam of Mr. Taylor, in Lexington, about three miles from Columbia, was washed away.

—Drs. Darby and Goodwin, of Columbia, baccessfully extracted, on Sunday, a tumor from the face of Mr. Andrew Ramm, an em-

ployee of the Columbia Hotel.

—Messrs. Swaffield and Porter, with Judge
John Green, all of Columbia, while driving on Sunday, were thrown from their buggy, and Messrs. Green and Porter sustained some in-

## VALENTINES.

For several years the valentine mania has assumed such intense virulence in England as to be regarded by the unbappy employees of the postoffice as the very blackest day in their calendar. Nearly 2,000 000 packets containing valentine matter pass through the postoffice on the 13th and 14th of February, and the ratio of increase is double that of the population. There are three great makers—Rimmel, Dean and Goodall. Rimmel is the Rimmel, Dean and Goodall. Rimmel is the samous perfumer, and his goods waft their fragrance far and wide, and turn, nasally speaking, thousands of dirty postoffice pigeonholes into Araby the blest. Messrs. Dean claim to have produced the most costly valantine ever made. This was executed to the order of the Queen, and was a marvel of the illuminator's art, being also further enriched by feather flowers of the most exquisite description. These encircled some lines of locky by the late Prince Consort, and the valentine was sent to the Prince of Wales on he sighteenth birthday. Its cost has not  THE COURTS.

The regular term of the court, which was temporarily suspended on the 17th of March. for the holding of an extra term, was resumed yesterday. The only business done was the calling of the equity docket and the assignment of the following cases for trial during the remainder of the term:

Henry B. Rice vs. D. C. Ebaugh; James Rose and others vs. Jos. A. Huger; The Mutual Benefit Loan Association vs. Mary E. Cun-ningham and others; Wm. C. Bee, executor of J. G. Shoolbred, vs. Emma A. Shoolbred and others; David C. Ebaugh vs. N. H. Guyton and others; McBeath & Bro. vs. M. A. McKen-sle and others; Wm. H. Blacklock vs. John Meyers and others; The People's National Bank vs. G. A. Trenholm and others; John C. Campbell vs. H. W. Schroder; Wm. Blake and others vs. Watter Blake, Jr., and others; Hen-rietta Hashagen and others vs. Theresa A. Senion and others; Jas. Robb and Charles T. owndes vs. Thomas O'Brien and E. Lowndes vs. Thomas O'Brien and E. W. M. Mackey; Hoffman, Brabnam & Co.. vs. the Tradesmen's Insurance Company; Hoffman, Brabnam & Co., vs. the Commercial Insurance Company; John Fraser & Co.. Wm. Carrington, Dewing, Thayer & Co., E. Mills Beach, the Bank of Newberry, vs. the Charleston Gastles Coursely. the Bank of Newberry, vs. the Charleston Gas-light Company; Edward Greyson vs. A. G. Goodwin; J. R. F. Velning vs. W. L. Venning; J. Drayton Ford, executor, and others, vs. Mrs. Grange Simons, and others; Elchard F. Lawton, assignee, vs. Bichard Roper, and others; E. C. Magwood vs. the South Carolina Railroad Company: Rebecca Jacobs, and others; E. C. Magwood vs. the South Carolina Bailroad Company; Rebecca Jacobs, and others, vs. Jacob Barrett, and others; H. Massot vs. D. T. Corbin; Witsell vs. the City Council of Charleston; David Lopez & Son vs. the Charleston Board of Trade; David Lopez vs. the Charleston Board of Trade; George H. Ingraham, and others, executors of Wm. Postell Ingraham, vs. the Savannah and Charleston Bailroad Company. Theodoca Scott and others. Railroad Company: Theodore Scott, and others, executors, vs. F. Oodebeck and others. Docket No. 4, containing all cases that have

been referred to referees, will be called on Monday next.

United States Commissioner. Peter F. Brown and Abram Crawtord, colored, were bound over by Commissioner Porteous, yesterday, for trial on charges of violating internal revenue laws.

United States Court.

In the case of B. A. Abbott vs. Edward L. Wells, General James Conner commenced the argument for the plaintiff and continued without closing to the hour of adjournment. Trial Justices' Courts.

Edward Wright, colored, was sent to jail for twenty days, yesterday, by Trial Justice Molony, for stealing a pocketbook containing a

lew dollars, from Bristel Ward, colored.

A warrant was taken out yesterday at Trial Justice Dover's office by Thomas Tillinghast, the keeper of a restaurant at the corner of State and Chalmer streets, for the seizure of the flying horse which was established a short time ago on Meeting street, for the satisfaction of a claim against the owner, who, it is alleged, left the city without paying his board bill. The owner had just returned with his horse from Beaufort, S. C.

Mayor's Court. John Washington, colored, for being drunk | Convent and disorderly, was fined two dollars. Henry Washington, colored, for the same offence, was fined five dollars. H. Hall, for lying drunk in the streets, was fined one dollar. Joseph Yates, for allowing his dog to run at arge, and ble a child on the street, was ordered to have the canine killed. B. Keily, for being drunk and disorderly, was fined one dollar. Emma Moore, colored, for acting in a disorderly manner, was fined two dollars. Ben Goff, colored, for being drunk and disor-Ben Goff, colored, for being drunk and disorderly, was fined one dollar. John Brown, for being too drunk to take care of himself, was gian, German and other girls to whom the introduced by the prestige of Juvene's Batters and Horace's also fixed one dollar. John Diwling, for being drunk and disorderly, was fixed two dollars. James Doran, for interfering with the police, received the same punishment. E. B. Freelander and Patrick Finn, for being disorderly and fighting, were each fixed two dollars. derly and fighting, were each fined two dollars. Wooleff Parson and George Davis, for acting in a disorderly manner, and attempting to rescue a prisoner from the police, were flued two dollars each. John Simmons, colored, for fast driving, was fixed three dollars. John C. Corcoran, for being drunk and disorderly, was fined one dollar. James Bland, colored, for the same offence, received the same punishment. The case of E. Wright, colored, charged with the same offence, and also with stealing money, was referred to a trial instice. Of the case of Charles Bryan, colored, charged with highway robbery, the same disposition was made. George McDon ald, for supposed larceny, was given his choice between thirty days in the House of Correction, and paying twenty dollars' fine.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS-MARCH 31.

Charleston. Horatio Seymour and lady, L L Condest, New York; Chas B Fisk and lady, Massachustts; Arthr Wright, New Brunswick; F C C Goodrich and lady, Chicago; J K Gamaway, Savannah; H Kendall, Providence; John H Kendall, Boston; S Hilles, lady and two children. Miss Cooper Chas E Dilkes, Philadelphia; O K Sietson, Jr. T F ington, New York; A Gebhart, the Misses Gebhart, the Misses Perrine, Dayton; Mrs C S Denny, Boston; CA Denny and son, New York; OH Rogers and lady, Long island; HO Manning and lady, John B Hillyer and lady, New York; Miss S H Post, Long Island; M A Howell and 140y, Miss Howell, Miss Smith. New Jersey; Thos Le Boutillier, Jr, Miss Boutillier, New York; Thos S Dixon, Geo Dixon, Philadelphia; Herold Williams, Boston; J Durand, Miss Fairchi d, Miss Bryant, Mrs Godwio, Wm C Bryant, New York; Rulus Waterman and lady, Providence; Miss Waterman, New York; the Misses Seeley, Jacksonville, Fla; J R Curtis and lady, New York; Jas W Croxson and lady, Br. oklyn; S W Coe and lady, New York; C J Butts and lady, Miss A M Worthington, Cleveland, O; Wm Hallen and lady, Boston; Wm Clark and lady, Mrs Wm Clark, Jr. Mr. Clark and lady, Miss M L Clark, Miss E N Clark, New York; E Shaw, lady and child, Rev J Stephenson and lady, Mas. sachusetts; E Smith and lady, Miss M C Smith, Lee, Mass; J H Shornberger, lady and child, Miss Wonderly, lady and child, ——; Mrs J F Cake, child and nurse, the Misses Cake, Juo B Bagley, Jr. Washington; A M Patterso and lady, New York; Lawrence Lewis, Philadelphia; C G Henssey

#### and lady, Miss Henssey, Pirts urg. Pavilion.

JE Francis, Savannah; F William, New York; W B Smith. South Carolina; J B Sardy and lady, A L Sardy, lady, child and servant; W Arenfred, FJ Papst, New York; H B B. lggs, Clarendon; E H Gargen, Marion; J Taylor, lady and child, Jas Hampton, Trenton, N J; T S Dixon, G B Dixon, Philadelphia; M Howell and lady, Miss Howell, Miss D Smith, New Brunswick; J B Hillyer and lady, New York; W J Gerald, Camden; Colonel R. Swords, Newark; E Tuttle and lady, New Haven; H Eppehelmer and lady, Reading, Fa; C H Fogers and lady, Miss S H Post, Long Island; II C Manning and lady, Miss J Mackin, Miss L Phillips, New York; A Morgan, Georgetown; W F P Noble, Philadelphia; E F Kittoe, Bull River; E Smith and lady, Miss M C Smith, Les. Mass: Rev J Shepard ardson, E Shaw and lady, Master Shaw, Massachusetts; J A Connor, Varnsville.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

GLEANINGS FROM THE LATEST EURO-PEAN MAILS.

#### Three American Ladles Assume the White Veil in Rome.

A letter from Rome of February 22 says that on the 19th of that month three American adies-Misses Alice Furlong and Mary Fenelon, of New Orleans, and Miss Clara Devine, of Savannah—took the white veil at the Convent of the Presentation, on the Pincian Hill. These young ladies were in Rome about two years ago on a Continental tour, when they visits there, and finally became imbued with a desire to devote themselves to the life of a nun. The result was that, as stated in the letter, they were received in the sisterhood. Many American ladies and gentlemen were The Coal Ring in England.

The complaint is made in England that the rallways will not take an order for the transport of coal except from a "registered trader." This monopoly, it is asserted, has been created

by an agreement between the coal merchants and the railway companies, and produces the effects of a "ring." It is suggested that, if this action may be taken in regard to coal, it may obviously be applied to any other article of consumption. It is also said that it cannot have been the intention of Parliament to leave uch powers in the hands of the rallway companies, and yet no enactment exists compeli-ing the transportation of coal under conditions practically useful to the public.

The Imperial Family at Chischurst. A correspondent writes from Chiselhurst concerning the condition of the ex-imperial family and the present appearance of the little chapel wherein lie the remains of the late Emperor. There is no change in the sur-roundings of the tomb, and it remains, with Emperor. There is no change in the sur-roundings of the tomb, and it remains, with its garlands, its flowers, and its banners, pret-ty much as it appeared when the body was deposited there on the 15th of January. The coffin, covered by its magnificent pall, still ests in full view of the congregation within its arched and barred recess, a part of the sacristy. The tomb will probably remain as it s until the arrival from Scotland of the gran is until the arrival from Scotland of the gran-ite column, the gitt of Queen Victoria, when considerable alterations will be made. The Empress Eugenie atin regularly visits Napo-leon's tomb and attends services at the church. Sne is eald to look cheerful and re-markably well in her deep mourning dress The Prince Imperial, who has just completed his seventeenth birthday, has returned to Woolwich. The lete-day of the Prince will be that of the late Emperor-August 15, the feast

Triumph of a Southern Girl in Rome A Rome letter says: The Convent of the Sacred Heart at Rome has under its control the most refined school in Europe for the education of ladies. Many eminent women in the Eastern and Western Continents Imbibe their culture and grace within the old gray walls of Le Sacre Cœir, where ever-gladsome and zealous little French nuns assume the important duties of the great professors of St. Sulpice, Louvain and the Sapi enza. The famous novelist George Sand regu-larly communicates with those bright-faced and witty sisters, who seem to have com-pletely inscinated the heart of the great writer. During the distribution of premiums at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, on Saturday March 8, Eilen Mary Coulton, the daughter o a gentleman in the South, took the "solus" medal in each of her classes, a success which entitled her to the gold medal of the convent. The gold medal is only won by those whose proficiency so transcends that of each of their companions as to render them "solus"—alone in point of merit. And so difficult is it to attain to this dignity—that the gold medsi has been won only twice during the past ten years. Miss Coulton is the only English-speaking pupil who ever bore away this signal token of worth. Do not assume that the recipient of this honor was merely exclassic studies. She had also rivals in the Observatory, in the schools of drawing and painting, and in the higher branches of mathe matics.

## A Royal Marriage.

The coming marriage of the young Archduchess Gisele, daughter of the Emperor of Austria, says the London Globe, naturally makes her at present the theme of every tongue in South Germany. The accomplished Princess has only reached her seventeenth year. The "happy man"—Prince Leopold, of Bavaria—is ten years older. Princess Gisele is tail and slight, with eyes as blue as the empyrean, and the haughty expression of face that characterizes her mother and her auni, the Duchess d'Alencou. She has a good soprano voice, and inherits the musical talents of Francis Joseph in an eminent degree. It may be mentioned that he is a distinguished violinist, and that his musical tastes are of a superior order. From her mother, the beau-tiful but capricious Empress Elizabeth, she seems to have inherited her talents in graceful horsemanship, in which accomplishment she is second to no one in the empire or perhaps out of it. So anxious was the Empress on this head that she undertook the entire training of the Princess in horsemauship, and she has succeeded in her task admirably. The trousseau and wedding presents are at present laid out sol-emnly for exhibition in Vienna, and naturally draw immense crowds. Besides the number less costly laces and magnificent shawls and dresses, a complete tollet-table, in silver, is Deremiah and lady, Isaac Odell and lady, Benj admired for its exquisite design. There is also a prayer book painted in vellum in the lighton New York: A Gebhart, the Misses Geb. with precious stones, which has been puinted by Lebrun. The Grand Duchees Alice, of Tuscany, has given the bride a set of antique cameos of great value, and the Countess of Chambord, who is related to the bride and bridegroum, has added to the collection as costly knot of pearls and diamonds. The event will be one of much ectat, and the Viennese very naturally are on the tiptoe of ex-

The Traffic in Slaves in Egypt. The correspondent of the London Daily Tel egraph, who accompanies Sir Bartle Frere's expedition to take steps for the abolition of the slave-trade in Africa, in a recent letter. sends the following notes of the traffic in slaves in Egypt: Every class of society, from rashas and Beys down to a petty shopkeeper, indulges in the luxury and vice which it at-lords. No one can pretend to respectability a sort of social franchise—without this property qualification. No unmarried man can obtain lodgings in a respectable quarter of a town unless he has a wife or a temale slave. Hutchinson, Pitisburg; Dr J Goldsmith and laty,
Thus men who visit large centres of business,
Rutland, Vt; G H Switt and iady, New York; J H the people for some time, buy female slaves whom they resell or otherwise dispose of when they leave for their homes. All this, taken together with the extent of the country and the population, warrants the conclusion that the absorption of slaves in Egypt is erormous. There are no

in Egypt is erormous. There are no open markets in Cairo, such as the mart at Zanz bar, for the sale of slaves; but I am informed by natives that private establishments for the purpose abound in the native town, where an Egyptian can buy slaves without any difficulty whatever. Such is also the case in every town in the interior, where the traffic is more open. There are two races of slaves sold in Egypt, the white and black. The former are imported from Turkey, are highly prized, and are bought only by the rich. They are generally made concubines. Of course young and good-looking girls fetch high prices, amounting in some cases to thousands f pounds. Before being sold, they are usual ly taught certain accomplishments valued by Turkish and Egyptian voluptuaries, such as singing, in some cases music, and invariably the galt and behavior of a high class lady. As is the case with women in these countries, the charms of these girls fade at an age which

in cold climates is considered young, and they

and the extortionate money-lender. Have we not all read of them, the modern Shylock and not all read of them, the modern Shylock and the impecuations but hopeful Antonio, whose ship has not yet entered port, and generally bears for its freight the life of some rich and gouly old father? Such was the position of the Earl of Aylesford. He was the eldest son of a large landowner and "tenant in tall in remainder immediately expectant on the death mainder immediately expectant on the death of the father." His income was only twenty-five hundred dollars, so he naturally went to the money-lenders, and they just as naturally plucked their goose. He first borrowed twenty thousand dollars of one Graham on right easy terms; a "factlis descensus" into the trap. When his note, became due he of the trap. When his note became due he of course could not pay. He was then introduced to Morris, who "shaved" him in forty thousand dollars upon bills payable in three months at sixty per cent. Interest, seven hundred dollars being retained as discount. At the end of three months no pay, of course, and a tighter squeeze. Other notes for fity-five thousand were given, at sixty per cent, and discount again, so that of the fity-five thousand the count again, so that of the fity-five thousand the count again, so that of the fity-five thousand the count again. sand, all expenses being taken off, the noble earl received but thirty-nve thousand. In fact, the earl found that as often as his bills fact, the earl found that as often as his olis arrived at maturity, he must either permit himself to be made bankrupt, or take up money in the market elsewhere, which was only shifting the burden from one shoulder to another; or he must renew with the original creditor, in which case the accomplishing of the dest which case the accumulation of the debt would be equally rapid and enormous. In the present lustance this was actually done, and would, if repeated, have doubled the debt in the course of every year. The Lord Chancellor in giving judgment said the abolition of the usury laws did not relieve persons who lent money to expectant heirs from the onus of proving that the traosaction was free from oppression and extortion. Eminent judges had said there was great public policy in restraining transactions of that kind. The defendant had utterly failed to show any ground that entitled him to more than the ordinary interest of five per cent. on the money he had which case the accumulation of the debi interest of five per cent. on the money he had advanced to the plaintiff, who was therefore directed to pay what was found due to the defendant, with interest at five per cent only.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have een filed in the Mesne Conveyance office for the week ending March 31, 1873:

February 20, 1873. Lot. s. s. Charlotte street, sheriff of Charleston County to Elizabeth F. Fan-

January 15, 1873. Part of the Blake
lands, Chas. H. Simonton, reieree, to C. F. Hencker. March 22, 1873. One-half of two tracts on Charleston Neck, Fred. E. Fraser to Mary F. Davie .... December 13, 1872 Tract, St. Andrew's, Joseph Prevost to H. H. Hunter and John Mikell.....

February 15, 1873. Lot, s. s. Morris street, executors Malcolm Brown to Philip Salters. January 30, 1873. Lots, n. s. Bor-

gard street, Diana Williams to James Larken and Frederick E. one lot on King street, Wm. J. Gayer, referee, to Wm. C. Rave-

March 21, 1873. Lot, Hampstead Mail, E. M. to Geo. S. Jacker. February 6, 1873. Lot, e. e. King street, John L. Faber to F. D. C. Kracke. March 27, 1873. Lot, corner Cannon

March 27, 1873. Lot, corner Cainon and St. Phillip streets, Christian Mehriens to J. C. H. Harbers...

June 25, 1870. One acre, Charleston County, Wm. H. Bull to Ezeria Lodge, No. 74, A. F. M...

January 1, 1872. Lot, corner Ashley and Palmetto streets, Harriet R. Clark to Geo. H. Crovat......

March 19, 1873. Lot, Marnolia Ceme-

tery, Daniel E. Huger to Engene P. Jervey

Charlesion County, N. B. Whaley, executor. to Wm. Butler...

OUR FUTURE CURRENCY.

More About the New Coinage Regulations. The new mint and coinage law, passed in the last session of Congress, makes a change of some importance with reference to the adoption of an international monetary unit in the weight and value of what are known as the subsidiary silver come—the half dollar, the quarter dollar and the dime. The French legal-tender silver com is the five-franc piece, quarter donar and the diameter donar and its of nine-tenths fineness. The smaller coins of nine-tenths fineness. The smaller coins of French silver are of proportionate weight, but of less fineness, and therefore of less proportionate value. Our own silver coins will be of nine-tentis fineness. The half dollar will have twelve and one-half of the French silver legal-tender coin, the five-franc piece. The value of the half-dollar will be increased by a change in weight of one-half of one per cent. above the half dollar to which we have been accustomed. The weight of the dollar piece is increased from iour hundred and sixteen to four hundred and twenty dred and sixteen to four hundred and twent grains, and is not referred to the basis of the grains, and is not referred to the basis of the gramme. The object of this increase is to render it more popular for Oriental trade, and it will be very slightly in weight in excess of the Mexican silver dollar. This coin has been practically demoneytized, and will not be legal tender in sums in excess of five dollars. This is a step in the direction of a metric system of coinage, and the next step is very easy, for our gold colors are now almost on this same basis of weight, weighing about three-tenths of one per cent. above the metric standard. Dr. Farr, the eminent English statistician and political economist, has recommended a change in the British system of coinage, makhange in the British system of coinage, make ing the gramme of gold nine tenths flue, the basis of the British money of account. basis of the British money of account. The British unit under his system will be a decagram of gold nine-tenths line, to be called the Victoria, and will be in value exactly equal to two of our three-dollar gold pleces. The position taken in the law is most important, because it gives assurance that the international monetary unit must be based on the weight of the gramme to which it will have simple relation. If each nation adopt for its monetary unit a weight of equal fineness, having simple relation to the same common weight as the gramme, the monetary weight as the gramme, the monetar system of the different nations will have system of the dillerent handles will have a simple relation to each other, and be easily comparable. The change in our own coin, to bring them to the proper weight, will be merely nominal, without requiring recoinage. It is probable that the second issue of the coins will be marked with the value and the country of the coins will be marked with the value and the country of the coins will be marked with the value and the coins will be marked with the value and the coins will be marked with the value and the coins will be marked with the value and the coins will be marked with the value and the coins will be marked with the value and the coins will be marked with the value and the coins will be marked with the value and the coins will be marked with the value and the coins will be coins will be coins will be coins will be marked with the value and the coins will be coins wi weight, in grammes, stamped upon them.

## AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. D. H. Craig, formerly general agent of the Associated Press, announces that the new system of automatic telegraph, on which he has been engaged for several years, is finished and in practical operation. By this system it is claimed that it is entirely feasible to telegraph and receive in clear, distinct characters, fifteen hundred words per minute between Washington and New York; and that by the use of a certain kind of automatic repeater, the message can be sent any number of thousands of miles at the rate of six hundred words per minute. The matter to be sent by this new system is prepared by means of perforating machines, the use of which can easily be machines, the use of which can easily be learned by any person of ordinary intelligence in ten days. These perforating machines, it is claimed, can turn out the messages ready for automatic transmission at the rate of from one hundred to one hundred and forty words per

An Eloquent Discourse by the Rev. Mr. Chumaceiro.

The thirtieth anniversary of the consecra tion of the Synagogue Beth Elohim was celebrated with appropriate observances last Sabbath morning, the 29th ultimo, in the Synagogue on Hasel street, in the presence of a large congregation, including many of those who habitually attend the Christian churches. An interesting feature of the occasion was the singing of a beautiful dedicatory ode written some years ago by Mrs. Moise, and set to music by Mr. C. A. Dacosta. The hymns that were sung were the same as those used at the consecration of the edifice thirty years ago, and they were rendered with fine effect by the choir, assisted on this occasion by a number of ladles and gentlemen of the congregation and accompanied by Protessor Thomas P. O'Neale, the organist of the Synogogue, with admirable precision and beauty of execution.

The annual sermon was preached by the Rabbi, the Rev. J. H. M. Chumacelro, from Psalms xxill, 6, and was as follows:

"Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord to the utmost length of my days."

This supplication of King David is also our

prayer, our wish, our greeting to you, my brethren, on this holy Sabbath, the anniversary of the consecration of this house of God. With confidence can we offer such a prayer, with hope and faith can every Israelite express such a wish. God's goodness and mercy have followed Israel all the days of their wanderings—while they lived in peace, each man under his own vine and fig tree, or during their dispersion, when hunted like the beasts of the forest, to satisfy the thirst for power and wealth of the nobility in state and church. This holy shrine erected to the name of the Lord Eternal—also every Hebrew here present-manifest that surely goodness and mercy shall follow wherever God establishes His abode, wherever truth will be worshipped, even to the utmost length of all days Wherever the Hebrew race were southered they constructed for themselves God's houses, and although often seeking refuge under the subbeltered sky or in dark caves, Israel have never ceased to worship the shield of their fathers, the Lord of Heaven, thus dwelling at he sacred place selected by Him for His habi

tation and for our sojourning.

We have divided our text for this solemn occasion in two parts, and we will first con-sider "what is God's goodness and mercy," and afterwards "why shall we dwell in the house of the Lord."

house of the Lord."

I. No mortal can monopolize the blessings of prosperity. The gifts of nature are obtainable by all men alike. It is not as much the consequence of our birth, position or education, that measures to us those gifts of nature, tion, that measures to us those gifts of nature, but it is rather the result of our disposition, energy or character. God's gosdness and mercy, as manifested in the manifold blessings which nature unfolds, do not make distinction as to rank and race. Every clime or country has its peculiar favors bestowed by the Great Architect of the universe. When human mind forces the mortal tongue to speak: behold this land is desolate and poor, incapable of maintaining its inhabitants—then ncapable of maintaining its inhabitants-ther the weak creature accuses and passes judg-ment upon the Allwise Creator. For what human eye has ever plerced through the hidden treasures of the nether world, and seen those glits in metals or minerals which are still in a state of formation, to be discovered in future ages? On every spot in the wide creation, wherever a living object cas exist, there does God's goodness and mercy follow all the days of its existence.

And will those sites producing welfare and

all the days of its existence.

And still those gifts, producing welfare and wealth, are but the lesser lights of God's goodness and mercy. To behold their glory in full splendor, we have to know their source, namely, we have to possess a true knowledge of the Deliy, so that we may get acquainted with the follows of the Attention of the Street with the follows. with the fulness of His attributes. What mortal can numerate all those sublime qualities of Gon's bounty? We may know the names of all stars at the firmament, and are

uman heart. The tendencies and faculties human heart. The lendencies and lacutities of the heart do only render a partial definition of God's goodness. To honor all truth, to respect all law, to perform all virtue, to promote all happiness, to love all, and to hate nothing, are but a few of those qualities exercised by the heart. It depends entirely upon one's own disposition, energy and character to make this goodness and mercy to shine torth from his heart, and to follow him all the days of his like. It requires only a firm desire to pay the proper reverence to truth, to obey the mandates of truth, and to cling to truth, even at the temporal cost of some worldly benefits and favors. It needs only one's own effort to respect what is handed down to us as date, promotive to our welfare, to defend what is right in our eyes, and to protect the cause is right in our eyes, and to protect the cause of justice and urbanity. It only asks for our own exertion to perform the dictates of virtue, to suppress those inclinations of base passions, bearing in its grasp immorality and

passions, bearing in its grasp immorality and misery, and to practice the precepts of moral excellence. It only wants a strong determination to seek the welfare of our fellow-men, to exercise benevolence, kindness and friendship, and to seek the bappiness of one's self, our families and acqualnances. At last, my brethren, it only demands the full exercise of man's will to love all and hate nothing, to use the benign influences of charity, harmony and peace, so that we will be respected by our inferiors, beloved by our equals and honored by our superiors. To hate nothing, not even the misunderstandings and misuskes of our neighbors, the afflictions mistakes of our neighbors, the afflictions and mistakes of our neighbors, the amictions and trials imposed upon us by our kindred. To love all, even those visitations of God's goodness and mercy, which cause our bosom to sigh, our tears to moisten our cheeks. How would human mind ever be impressed that would numan into ever or impressed that there exists goodness, were it not for the ef-fects of evil? It is through darkness we know what is light, through distress what is r-joicing, through mistorium what is happiness, through loss the value of possessing. It is from suffering and anxiety we learn the sentiments of our heart, conveying sympathy, mutual sensibility and consolation. It is mutual sensibility and consolation. It is through pang and woe that man will break all worldly ties, separating himself from all human influences to turn to the Disposer of all events, entreating His goodness, and to rely overis, entreating his goodness, and view on his mercy. And testify to me all men of every age and rank who experienced sorrow in any of his varying ordeals. What else reconciled you with your sad condition but those sublime qualities emenating from the heart. numility, resignation that recognizes and mercy in all? It is that visible goodness and mercy name of the Creator and the creature's heart. It is God's goodness and mercy following man in every spot which can

r leave him, for they are a part of h never leave him, for they are a pare of mover leave him, for they are a pare of an ature, the attributes and witnesses of ever-living and omnipreeant Providence!

II. "And I shall dwell in the house of the Lord to the utmost length of my days." My brethren, how could King David ex-claim: I shall dwell in the house of the Lord? Did not the irribulations of his life plainly manifest that a shepherd's boy could rest peace-lully with his flock, but he that wears a royal crown has no salety anywhere; his dwelling

we have explained to you that God's goodness and mercy are the visible, divine attrib-utes which man possesses; and are to be distinguished on earth. The second part of our text alludes to the invisible embodiment of God in man, namely: God's immortal spirit the soul-which man can inhabit to the utmost length of his days. Man can make this holy of holiest, in God's sanctuary—in the whole universe—his dwelling, his support, his protection, his home, to the utmost length of his days on earth and in heaven. He therefore requires godly instruction, divine nourishment. At all times and ages, among all sects and nations, places of sacred worship were erected, where the requirements of man's soul could be trained and perfected It is therefore, my brethren, that our race, the

have to make room in the harem for fresh victims.

A Reckless Borrower.

A peculiarly English case has just been decided in "The Earl of Aylesford vs. Morris."

It reads like a leaf out of one of those interesting novels in which figure the needy heir easting novels in which figure the needy heir and the extensionate management of the extensional process of the extensio ark. It contains God's word, the esse of religion cannot be revealed unless we make use of our bodily and mental powers, to unlock the doors of our mind and heart. Before we examine the treasures of Sinal, it is told "Know before whom thou standest." Do you approach the Hebrew's sanctuary to investigation gate what is pure and perfect, probably to criticise our language, laws and ordinances, or to let your mind sentence, before your heart could plead the innocence, the divinity of all truth ? The ark is still closed; retire from here before you multiply your sins in profaning what is the dearest, the hollest to Israel and all mankind. But have you entered these blessed gates with the praiseworthy desire to receive nourishment for your soul—welcome do we offer to every fellow-man, of whatever ark are opened, you will behold what has no equal on earth, what cannot be said of any other work in creation, namely: Here is a testimony of God's mighty works, not altered nor changed in any of its ferms or types for over thirty-two centuries! We read them or over thirty-two centuries! We read them to you in the same manner, from the same writing, those unparalleled words of irrue tolerance—"One law, one code for all, as well for the inhabitant of the land as for the strapfor the innabitant of the tand as for the stranger" Search freely the columns of these corolls, and, like our bards and sages, scrutinize every word and letter; be inspired by the Divine aspirations of those religious principles which are embodied in the bellet of all the controllers.

denominations, without the least exception and exclaim with the Hebrew. The law o Moses is truth—the divine proclaimer of universal religion!

In the second place, we behold the tamid or the ever-burning light, commemorating the holy candlestick placed in the tabernacie. This ever-burning light was to impart to the people that God's light—God's presence—although not confined to space nor place, was more particularly visible in God's sanctuary. That ever-burning light, also kindled in our sanctuary, should be visible when we strive to perfect cur immortal spirit. Let all those holy, godly, heavenly beams spread their brightestlight on our path. Let the practice of virtue impress others that we offer plenty of nourishment to that godly spirit within us. Let virtue impart to all men how the Hebrew, wherever he dwells, is mindful of his mission is truth—the divine proclaimer of uniwherever he dwells, is mindful of his mission to show forth the divine origin of his soul; that the light of his soul is manifested through he practice of virtue.

And in the third place, the reader's desk in the centre of the synagogue. It represents to the Hebrew that there exists no mediator between the most sublime tendency in man and its Maker, between the soul and God. The reader has to off-r prayers and praises, while he stands amidst the people. It teaches us that for the perfection of our godly spirit there cannot exist distinction, nor selection, nor preference. For we are all brethren—if not all sons of one patriarch—surely children of ONE FATHER. He who occupies the position of spiritual leader in Israel holds in his hand the most precious link in the chain that hand the most precious link in the chain that unites all men to one family. His priestly robe only expresses the great responsibility of his office, his presence among you is to instruct all nations that prayers and praises are only acceptable to God, when there is harmony in devotion, action and feeling. The reader's desk is consecrated to the most sacred for manking at large. For it is thereon that we unroll the holy scroll of God's word that admits of no distinction, but ordains universal brotherhood, everlasting union. that admits of no distinction, but ordains universal brotherhood, everlasting union. The reader himself is the appointed priest of union, and as such should be respected, honored, yea, beloved, by his people. When he spreads his hands over you, invoking God's sunction for his benediction, he blesses all alike. When concluding his religious exercises, while praying for all: "And may the Lord grapt you peace!" he promises before

cises, while praying for all: "And may the Lord grant you peace!" he promises before God and men that peace will direct him in all his ways; that for the proper training and perfection of man's soul it needs peace, the forerunner of union!

Thus religion, virtue and union are the great lessons with which the synagogue impresses man that enters its gates, seeking the training and perfection of their immortal spirit. with the luthers of his attributes. What mortal can numerate all those sublime qualities of God's bounty? We may know the names of all stars at the firmament, and are still ignor and as to all their sublime influences. And none in creation receives a greater measure from God's attributes than man, and none excels those which are implanted within the human last thousand the facilities. It remains an undentable fact, my brethren, that heaven twitting our plant of the firmamental soul. that however truthful our views as expressed this day may seem to each and all of you, it this day may seem to each and all of you, it will be with every one of us like yesterday, we do still differ in our opinions as to the truth comprised in every religion, and the proper definition of virtue. But as to the exact meaning of union there does not exist difference of opinion among intelligent men. Therefore, my brethren, of whatever creed and faith, let our religion and our virtue obtain their vital power and strength from union. Religion and virtue separate man from each other, living in this temporal abode: but union is not and virtue separate man from each other, liv-ing in this temporal abode; but union is not confined to any condition or circumstance of life. Union is the fullness of God's mercy and goodness; for it is only capable through its superior influences to establish universal relig-ion and virtue. With union for our leader we shall surely dwell in the house of the Lord, even to the utmost length of our days; namely, not alone in this house of God made by mortal bands, but our immortal spirit, free from all earthly ties, no longer in want of goodness and mercy, but inhabiting that holy tabernacie in heaven, constructed by the Almighty's hands, to be there in everlasting communion; not with the spirit, but with its source, with the Lord Eternal himself, to the utmost length of all days, even until time be no more!

Amen.
Great God of the Universel To Thee we dedicate our labors in behalt of religion and virtue. To the claims of union, O Eternal, we consecrate our devotion and our worship within Thy sacred temple. May the humble petitions, therefore, offered within this holy the consecrated by Thee. shrine be favorably accepted by Thee. May the prayers originating from the different opinions as to the dictates of religion and viropinions as to the dictates of religion and victue ascend to Thee, O Lord, as one harmonious praise, as the essence from the sacred altar of adoration to the Cause of all existence.

Pour out Thy goodness and mercy, O most adorable and loving God, upon Thy sacred dwelling place, upon the president and officere and members of this holy congregation; upon cach and all who contribute to adorn our workers.

each and all who contribute to adorn our wor-ship by music and song. And may each of us consecrate for himself a sanctuary within his own heart, where the Lord Eternal will be praised, extolled and glorified to the utmost length of his day, from now till evermore.

## LOST LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "This State and city (Louisiana and New Orleans) are rapidly verging towards the abyes of uter ruin and disorganization, politically, socially and commercially. Every interest is paralyzed, property is worthless, rents are not col-lectable, securities are valueless, money is hoarded, enterprise is bauished and industry only needs the means to fiv the country. only needs the means to fiv the country. A prosperous cotton season and high prices for that product give the only vitality to commerce which is visible. As for sugar, another of our great staples, but few of the plantations can last through another season without falling into the hands of the sheriff or the mortgages. There can be no ex garration of our world condition. And it is all due to our political troubles, forced upon us and maintained by the Federal Executive, and which have been foisted upon our people through the more audacious fraud and usurpation, and is composed of a majority of ignorant negroes, conaudacious fraud and usurpation, and is con-posed of a majority of igaorant negroes, con-trolled by a band of robbers and blunderers, who act upon the boldly proclaimed purpose of despoiling all the respectatio classes of the population for the enrichment of good Repub-

THE SEASERPENT AGAIN.—The Panama Star THE SEA SERFENT AGAIN.—The Falanta Sear of the 16th ultimo saye: "A marine animal resembling in every way the celebrated sea serpent of northern seas was seen from the deck of the steamer Guayaquit the other day, when off the Pearl Islands, in the Bay of Panama. Its head was like that of a hippocampus, ma. Its head was like that of a hippocampus, and its calculated length, judging by the undulations of its body as they appeared above water, was about twenty-five feet. A large It is therefore, my preturen, that our race, the Hebrews have also established certain rules for the construction of our synagogues, which should impress us how to work for this proper training and perfecting of our soul. Those

## CALIFORNIA JUSTICE.

DETAILS OF THE LYNCHING OF THE DESPERADO, MATT. TARPEY.

Battering Down the Jail Door-The Impromptu Gibbet—The Murderer Plead-ing for his Life—Strange Scenes—

"Hung Like a Dog."

We gather the following additional details of the lynching of Matt. Tarpey from the cor-respondence of the San Francisco Chronicie: The jail at Monterey was a very strong one. The cells were of solid stone masonry and all The cells were of solid stone masorry and all the fittings of the strongest and most improved kind. The outer iron door was a very heavy one, and it took half an hour to batter it down. Tarpey's mother, wife and little daughter stood by all the while begging for metry for the unfortunate wretch. The door being finally broken in a dozen determined and well armed men sought. Tarpey's cells we finally broken in a dozen determined and well-armed men sought Tarpey's cell. He was found crouching in a corner, and giared at the intruders like a tiger at bay. He evidently knew what to expect, and belore the first blow was struck at the door of his cell began to plead for life. By turns he begged, denounced his assailants, asserted his ling-cence, and called on God for mercy. He then tried to reason calmly with his captors, but he was told he must go to salinas, and was hurried into a two-saled wagon in waiting at the

ried into a two-seated wagon in waiting at the door of the jall.

As he !cit the jail his mother and wife rushed forward and hung upon his neck, begging the crowd to spare him. Tarpey plead for his wile, mother and little ones, and at last they had to be forcibly partied. He was then bound hand and foot and placed in the wagon. The last leave taking with his family was piteous in the extreme. Finally the wagon, followed by a crowd of three or four hundred, was driven rapidly toward fallings. Three miles from Monterey the wagon halted under a large plue tree. The crowd sirrounded the spot, while the prisoner was fold that he would be allowed half an hour to arrange his business affairs and to make his peace with God. Then, for the first time, Tarpey seemed to realize the awful fact that he was to die. He ceased begging like a coward, and began to entreat in a manly way for a show of justice. He was a good speaker, having taken the stump in many a political conshow of justice. He was a good speaker, naving taken the stump in many a political contest. Though so great a sconndrel, he was a
man of considerable talent, and had a very
fair education, a ready flow of language, and
an earnestness of manner that made him sloquent. A man pleading for his life could not
well help being earnest. But Tarpey was
naturally an earnest speaker, and what he said generally made a good impression. He knew his power in this respect, and he tried-it with the determined but heterogeneous crowd around the death tree.

### TARPEY'S LAST WORDS.

He argued that the court should hear his case and decide. He protested that he did not kill the woman intentionally, but that he meant to shoot the man who he believed had not kill the woman intentionally, but that he, meant to shoot the man who he believed had drawn a platol on him. He deprecated lynch law, and said that it brought evertasting disgrace on a community that resorted to it. He said he had been a bad man and had done many wicked things, and now he was willing to bow to what the law might decree; but he did not want to be strung up like a dog, without trial. If there were men who thirsted for his blood let them shoot him; but he begged that his family might be spared the disgrace of his being hung. Tarpey saw that his pleadings did not have the slightest effect, and that he was doomed. He saw several Mexican triends and relatives of men he helped to hang by mob violence years ago. He saw Nicholson, the husband of the murdered woman. He saw the faces of dozens of quiet, resolved men, whom he knew had made up their minds that he must die. Above all, he saw in the crowd a disposition to get the disagreeable task performed as quickly as possible. He heard mutterings such as, "Come, now, that's enough!" "Hurry up, and let's get it over!" ""Ome, don's let's stay here all night!" and he knew that his pleadings were in vain.

#### pleadings were in vain. NICHOLSON SWAKES HIS HAND.

Tarpey saw Nicholson in the crowd, and asked his largiveness. The latter at first sail no, he would not forgive him, or take his hand. But Tarpey entreated, and faally Nicholson, at the earnest solicitation of two or three irlends, said he would lorgive him. He took Nicholson's passive hand, but his earnest grasp was but feebly returned. Tarpey then said: "Mr. Nicholson, I have wrouged you deeply, and I know that I am going to die. But I don't want to be hung like a dog. I want you to shoot me. Yeu are the only one that ought to do it." Nicholson seemed taken with the proposition, and he actually asked premission to do it, but of course his request was not noticed. Nicholson staid near by, however, determined to assist in some way. Tarpey's face grew ashy pale, and he asked a lawyer to write out a brief will. He bequeathed \$1000 to Mr. Nicholson, \$1000 each to two relatives in New York City, \$1000 to any catholic orphan asyium that his wife might select, and all the reast of his property—near \$75,000—to his family. He then prayed and plead for ten minutes more, and finally gasped that he was ready.

### THE EXECUTION. Two Spaniards adjusted one end of a rope

Two Spaniards adjusted one end of a rope around Tarpey's neck. The other end they threw over the limb of the tree and made it fast near the ground. The pins box was placed on the rear seat of the wagon, and Tarpey was lifted to the top of it. At this time the man was deadly pale, but he seemed firm and resigned to his fate. He said he hoped there were none there who were his enemies. Many near by shook hands with him, and assured him that they were not. He said that he wanted his body to be buried in Monterey. Some one near by said "All right, Tarpey. Is there anything else!" "No," he said; "I think not. Let me take a good look around, and see the trees and the sky for the last time." He turned completely around and gazed far off on every side. Then, with a look of the most abject despair, he said: "Now I'm ready. God have mercy on me!" The bandage was quickly adjusted, and then the two Spaniards and Nicholson went and stood by the rope. At a signal, the wagon was driven and dealy out, and at the same moment one of the Spaniards gave Tarpey a push backward from the box. The body fell about four feet and as the rope was new it stretched, and the toes just touched the ground. Nicholson, the two spaniards and two or three others rushed to the rope and pulled the body up a couple of feet, where it was permitted to hang. There were a few violent struggles, and then all was over. The crowd remained on the ground for nearly half an hour longer, and then dispersed.

## OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC NEIGHBORS."

North Carolina.

-Brooklyn, a northern section of Wilming-—Brooklyn, a northern section of Wilmington, is growing rapidly.

—James McQueen, the killer of the notorious Boss Strong, was paid the \$6000 reward by the North Carolina public treasurer.

—Some twenty immigrants, direct from England, reached Baleigh, N. C., recently, and will settle in that vicinity.

—A number of the young men of Wilmington have concluded to form themselves into a brass band.

brass band.

—Wilmington's "Seaman's Home" is being demolished preparatory to erecting a fine structure on its site.

—The store of Mr. P. L. Peacock, at Cerro Gordo, in Columbus County, was burned last Friday with a fine stock of goods. Loss between \$4000 and \$5000.

—The contest in Wilmington over the mayorally grows lively. The opposite tickets

mayoralty grows lively. The opposite tickets are headed respectively by Mesars. Wilson are headed respectively by Mesars. Wilson and Canaday.

—Mr. Wm. M. Poisson, general bookkesper of the Wilmington and Weidon Railroad Company, has resigned that position, and Mr. T. L. Love has been appointed in his place.

## Georgia. Strawberries have made their appearance

at Bainbridge.

—A new Methodist Church is building at Newnan. -The Augusta Debating Society is to be rewived.

—Meningitis is prevalent in Washington

Ounty.

—A foot-race of three-quarters of a mile for one hundred dollars, between a New Yorker named Henry Ely, and a negro named Warren, was won at Columbus, last week, by the white man in 3.54.